

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

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MARK THOMPSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAMDEN COUNTY JAIL,

Defendant.

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HONORABLE JEROME B. SIMANDLE

Civil Action  
No. 16-cv-05997 (JBS-AMD)

**OPINION**

APPEARANCES:

Mark E. Thompson, Plaintiff Pro Se  
412 Spruce Street  
Camden, NJ 08103

**SIMANDLE, Chief District Judge:**

1. Plaintiff Mark E. Thompson seeks to bring a civil rights complaint pursuant to the 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the Camden County Jail ("CCJ"). Complaint, Docket Entry 1.

2. Section 1915(e)(2) requires a court to review complaints prior to service in cases in which a plaintiff is proceeding in forma pauperis. The Court must sua sponte dismiss any claim that is frivolous, is malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. This action is subject to sua sponte screening for dismissal under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) because Plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis*.

3. For the reasons set forth below, the Court will dismiss the complaint without prejudice for failure to state a claim. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b)(ii).

4. To survive sua sponte screening for failure to state a claim, the complaint must allege "sufficient factual matter" to show that the claim is facially plausible. *Fowler v. UPMS Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210 (3d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Fair Wind Sailing, Inc. v. Dempster*, 764 F.3d 303, 308 n.3 (3d Cir. 2014) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678). "[A] pleading that offers 'labels or conclusions' or 'a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

5. Plaintiff has named CCJ as the sole defendant in his complaint; however, the complaint itself is blank with only "N/A" appearing in the factual portion. Complaint § III. As such, the Court cannot discern what cause of action Plaintiff intends to pursue against CCJ. The complaint must therefore be dismissed for failure to state a claim.

6. Plaintiff may amend the complaint within 30 days of the date of this order. Plaintiff is advised that the CCJ is not

a "state actor" within the meaning of § 1983. *See Crawford v. McMillian*, No. 16-3412, 2016 WL 6134846 (3d Cir. Oct. 21, 2016) ("[T]he prison is not an entity subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.") (citing *Fischer v. Cahill*, 474 F.2d 991, 992 (3d Cir. 1973)). Plaintiff must name someone with personal involvement in the alleged violation as the defendant if he intends to pursue monetary damages.

7. Plaintiff should note that when an amended complaint is filed,<sup>1</sup> the original complaint no longer performs any function in the case and cannot be utilized to cure defects in the amended complaint, unless the relevant portion is specifically incorporated in the new complaint. 6 Wright, Miller & Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* 1476 (2d ed. 1990) (footnotes omitted). An amended complaint may adopt some or all of the allegations in the original complaint, but the identification of the particular allegations to be adopted must be clear and explicit. *Id.* To avoid confusion, the safer course is to file an amended complaint that is complete in itself. *Id.* The amended complaint may not adopt or repeat claims that have been dismissed with prejudice by the Court.

8. For the reasons stated above, the complaint is dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim. The

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<sup>1</sup> The amended complaint shall be subject to screening prior to service.

Court will reopen the matter in the event Plaintiff files an amended complaint within the time allotted by the Court.

9. An appropriate order follows.

November 31, 2016

Date

s/ Jerome B. Simandle

JEROME B. SIMANDLE

Chief U.S. District Judge